



THIRD EDITION.

SATURDAY EVENING,

TOPEKA, KANSAS, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

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TWO CENTS.

READY TO SIGN.

The Senate Today Passes the Railroad Bill

By a Vote of 26 to 13—Two to One.

MAJ. TOM ANDERSON

Takes Off His Cuffs, Rolls Up His Sleeves

And Votes "No" to Great Amusement of Spectators.

SENATORS EXPLAIN.

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"I am opposed to the vicious provisions of this measure and desire to see it withdrawn. The only thing this body has done was this morning, when this bill was called up the president turned over the chair to the chief manager of the state insane asylum (Jumper). This is eminently fitting and entirely in keeping with the usual proceedings of this body." Mr. Lamb then severely criticized the application of the "gag" rule, and said that every man in Kansas had the right to be heard, but the right of the insane to be heard was not to be heard.

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"Only in obituary notices," said Mr. Hession.

The senate committee on education and educational institutions today recommended for passage the bill which removes the chancellor of the state university from membership on the board of regents of the university and provides for the appointment of an additional regent, in February, 1899, thereby making seven regents, all independent of any connection with the institution.

The petition in the judgeship contest brought by James Fallon against William Stuart, City Land's judge, as he is now known, has been printed as a part of the senate journal, but the case will be heard only in the regular session of the senate, which begins in January. The McKay case against Gillett will be heard at the regular session.

The bill which provides that the petitions shall be filed at the session of the senate following the election, and these cases were filed in the special session to protect the rights of

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ATTACKED BY THE PLAQUE.

A Passenger on a Steamer Returning From India

Develops a Case of Bubonic Plague on the Voyage.

LANDS AT PLYMOUTH.

The Case is Mild and Has Been Isolated

While All the Rats on the Ship Have Been Burned.

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London, Dec. 31.—Londoners are barely recovering from the Christmas festivities which have been made to last as long as possible, many business houses closing from Friday, Dec. 23, until Wednesday last.

The discordant note of the festive season was struck by the announcement that the bubonic plague had arrived in England through a passenger landed at Plymouth from the mail steamer Golconda, the case having developed on her homeward voyage from India and by the arrival in the Thames of another suspicious case landed at Gravesend.

This startling news caused a panic. The Lancet now announces that the man landed at Plymouth was only suffering from a mild type of the disease, while the suspicious case at Gravesend proves to have been sickness due to some other cause than the plague. Both patients, however, have been isolated and the Golconda has been disinfected. The rats on board the steamer, which had been accused of spreading the plague in India have been utterly exterminated by burning.

Christmas day saw the inauguration of the Imperial penny postage. About 36,700 letters benefited by it during the first three days. The majority was composed of letters destined for Canada. Over 5,000 letters paid the old rates, through their senders' ignorance.

Europe Still Arming.

The czar's disarmament scheme receives almost daily this below the belt, in the shape of announcements of the extension of the military and naval forces of the various powers in one form or other. After the news that German field artillery will be definitely armed with the new quick-firing at the beginning of the new year comes the announcement that the French navy will also receive new guns. Greatly equipped with the new 15 centimeter quick firers, rivaling the German arm.

Serious attention is being given in Great Britain to these important changes, which one authority describes as being the most portentous military advance in armaments since the introduction of magazine rifles, or perhaps since the Germans used breech-loading guns in the Austrian war of 1866.

Experts estimate that batteries of the new guns will be at least three times as powerful as the present batteries. Each new French battery costs \$60,000. The rearming thus costs France \$28,500,000 in guns alone, while the improved batteries of the new quick-firing organization of the ammunition transport which will bring the total expenditure up to nearly \$50,000,000. British artillery point out that the new German guns the British artillery would be swept off the field and they urge that the British field gun be brought to the level of the foreign arm.

Britain must thus be prepared for an early expenditure of \$12,500,000. Interesting details have been published regarding the French submarine boat betrays France. It is claimed that the French submarine boat, which has just emerged from some secret tests at Toulon, she is said to have been the French frigate Megenta twice, once when she was in the harbor and the second time when she was moving. The only drawback, it is pointed out, is that the eddy caused by the boat betrays her position. She is 1,500 yards in broad daylight. The principle of the invention is that the boat betrays her position by the eddy which she creates. Two submarines having invented an invention which betrays submarine progress. Another French submarine boat, the Gyronne, has been reported to have been in the harbor of Toulon, she is said to have been the French frigate Megenta twice, once when she was in the harbor and the second time when she was moving.

The government inquiry into the causes of the terrible mortality among the young men who died in the Congo ten years reached 4,784 persons killed, while 30,371 were injured, shows the actual number of deaths. The inquiry has been made by the French government, and the results are being published in a report.

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